(b) the target of SGSY for 2001-2002 in North East States, State-wise; and

(c) the disbursement performance in each of the North-East State as on 31st October, 2001?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Central allocation and Releases under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in Northern-Eastern States, during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (upto 31st October) State-wise, is shown in the Statement.

Statement

Status of the Central Allocation and Releases under the SGSY in North Eastern States During 1999 to 2001-02 (Upto 31st October, 01)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Central Allo-cation	Central Releases	Central Allo-cation	Central Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	136.74	92.14	276.91	99.26	164.76	42.68
2	Assam	3553.09	3062.36	7195.18	0.00	4281.13	0.00
3	Manipur	238.19	119.10	482.36	24.94	287.00	0.00
4	Meghalaya	266.87	131.52	540.42	23.89	321.55	0.00
5	Mizoram	61.75	58.15	125.06	62.56	74.41	37.22
6	Nagaland	183.06	102.09	370.70	174.94	220.57	0.00
7	Sikkim	68.38	68.38	138.45	136.83	82.38	41.19
8	Tripura	430.08	488.12	870.92	860.44	518.20	259.10
	TOTAL	4938.16	4121.85	10000.00	1382.86	5950.00	380.19

Study regarding computerisation of land records by ASCI, Hyderabad

3155. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad has been assigned a study of land consolidation and computerisation of land records in some selected State;

(b) if so, what are those States;

(c) the progress of land consolidation and computerisation of land records in those States; and

(d) what are the main findings of the ASCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad was assigned a Study on Land Consolidation and Computerisation of Land Records in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(c) The progress of land consolidation and computerization of land records is given in Statements-I and II (*See* below)

(d) The main findings of ASCI are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Consolidation of land holdings State-wise as on March-2001

S. No.	States/UTs	Area Consolidated (Area in lakh acres)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil
4.	Bihar	96.05
5.	Gujarat	69.98
6.	Karnataka	26.76
7.	Madhya Pradesh	95.53
8.	Maharashtra	526.50
9.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
10.	West Bengal	Nil

Statement-II

State-wise information on release of funds and its utilisation on computerisation of land Records

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total Funds Released so far	Total Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1436.95	1182.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.30	0.00
3.	Assam	335.50	67.56
4.	Bihar	548.00	35.30
5.	Gujarat	747.15	321.28
6.	Karnataka	1815.03	1112.57
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2889.58	1673.72
8.	Maharashtra	2168.26	919.42
9.	Tamil Nadu	1392.77	1013.52
10.	West Bengal	2211.35	1375.50

Statement-III

Recommendations of the study report on consolidation of land holdings

- The scheme of consolidation of land holdings should be formulated with reference to uniformity of soil conditions, farm infrastructure, spatial features, cropping pattern and perceptions on the market value of the land specific to each State in a participatory manner.

- The Policy should address the institutional issues like credit, technology, marketing, extension and managerial support to the farmers accepting the scheme of consolidation of land holdings.

- The consolidation of land holdings is to be considered as a State subject and there is need to organize the State resources to implement the

scheme. The central schemes with financial support need not be called for to implement the scheme on consolidation of land holdings in various States.

- The States need to formulate region specific approaches for the consolidation process and should use bottom-up strategies taking the concurrence of the farmers.
- The Panchayats or the local bodies in the State may be empowered to implement such schemes.
- Cooperative farming practices for pooling the land of small and marginal farmers need to be encouraged for the commercial and horticultural crops as an alternative to the consolidation of land holdings.
- The cooperative farming also manifests largely the objectives of the consolidation of land holdings and need to be encouraged wherever possible as an alternative to the consolidation of land holding scheme.
- The success stories of the cooperative farming may be studied and the farmers may be motivated for such experiments for better yield and income through the land.
- There is a strong feeling amongst the farmers that the consolidation officers do not take the concurrence of the farmers before confirming the scheme and such actions resulted in resistance among the farmers to accept the scheme. The concurrence of the farmers on the scheme before confirmation needs to be sought in the Gram Sabha.
- The capacity building exercise needs to be taken up by the Central Government for the State Departments chosen to implement the sponsored schemes.
- Confidence needs to be built among the farmers who were already covered in the consolidation scheme in some States and are now facing post-scheme implementation problems.
- The scheme of consolidation of land holdings need to be popularized among the farmers.
- The centrally sponsored scheme(s) on consolidation of land holdings may be continued in the State on case by case basis assessing their

interest in implementing the scheme. Capabilities and competencies in delivering the services to the farmers.

- There is a need to give thorough rethinking on the scheme of consolidation of land holdings, as there were many administrative and socio-economic hurdles experienced in the past. The scheme may be considered on case-by-case basis in consolidating the wasteland for improved agricultural practices.

- It is necessary to develop some animators from the farmers community to generate awareness about the scheme in their peer group. This would also help in building strong inter-personal communication base for implementation of the Government schemes in the villages.

- The Gram Sabhas may be used as the platform for disseminating the communication on the schemes and their benefits on consolidation of land holdings and computerization of land records.

- The communication campaign may be planned through the interface with officials at Gram Sabhas, displaying posters, highlighting success stories on consolidation of land holdings and the like.

Computerization of Land Records

- The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the Computerization of Land Records has been well received by all the States as they had initiated the process of CLR despite some administrative problems. This **Scheme should continue** and all the States need to be covered under this Scheme. However, the States may be advised to meet the recurring costs on management of the database.

- States showing low response like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh may be motivated to speed up the work on CLR. There is need **for periodical intervention** of the Government of India to monitor the progress of the CLR work, assess the extent of utilization of grants and delivery mechanisms to the farmers.

- The **updating of land records** by each VAO on schedule needs to be encouraged and strict measures have to be imposed thereof.

- In the process of computerization of land records **periodical updating of data** is a major task and need to perform with all sincerity. This has been the major problem at the village and block/tehsil/mandal levels in

the States due to administrative reasons. The VAOs are often over-burdened with variety of responsibilities and could not attend satisfactorily to the land records assignments on time. It is suggested that the Governments of all States may **launch a campaign** on updating the land records data at the district level during lean agricultural season. At least four months in an agriculture year, preferably the lean season may be declared as the land records updating period. This could help in concentrating on this specific task and complete within scheduled period.

- There is an immediate need for improving computer skilled staff in the talukas where there are no operators to manage the systems. There are large numbers of vacancies sanctioned by the State Governments but they are not yet filled in many States. This is leading to severe **human resource bottleneck** in carrying out the scheme.

- The **compulsory training** to the staff at the taluka and district levels need to planned for carrying out the computerization task of land records and also the office automation with the existing system support.

- **Security measures** for the land records data need to be ensured, as it is a very sensitive document. The security of the data at the level of updating or modification needs to be ensured, as this is absent in all the States except in Gujarat. The NIC has to be apprised of this need and necessary provisions have to be developed in the package.

- **The data back-ups** need to be taken after every update and need to be stored in Compact Disks. The use of catridge tape drives (CTD) may be gradually replaced by CDs. The copies of the taluka-wise data in CDs need to be kept also at the district level with the office of the Superintendent of Land Records or an equivalent competent authority.

- **The maintenance of the systems** at the remote places is enormously delayed due to accessibility problem. The companies assigned with the annual maintenance contract of the system in a district should be asked to appoint resident engineers and sufficient staff for providing timely service support.

- There is **need to set-up dial up links** with the talukas to the district headquarters through networking of the system. The accessibility of

the land records data may also be made available to the office of the Commissioner Land Records of the State.

- The **linkage needs to be established** for on-line data transfer from the **Office of the Land Registration Authorities** in the State/district/taluka to the land reforms department, which has taken up the task of computerization of land records. Such on-line transfers of land registration would help in up-dating the land records data faster.

- The States need to be encouraged to start the process of the **delivering computerized Record of Rights** to the landowners and confidence among the farmers about its authenticity and validity need to be developed involving concerned officials and local leaders.

- Presently every State follows its own way of computerization of land records. The data variables are different for each State and so the out also is largely customized. This is despite the fact that most of them adapt NIC software. Consequently, their contents, quality of information and process of computerization is amenable to the interstate comparison. Hence there is a **need for standardizing the format of computerized record of rights** across the States for developing standardized package of land records. It is strongly recommended that a common software need to be developed and common variables may also be identified for the record of rights and village profile to enable the **standardized computing process** throughout the country. This would help in knowing the right measure and extent of land records in all States and maintaining the database.

The digitization of cadastral maps needs to be done in a more scientific manner using **appropriate packages.** The maps need to be generated in the system by giving the scales and not be dependent on the scanning all through the process of digitization. There is also a need for **updating the survey maps** before initiating the digitization process in all the States.

People's participation in planning and management of drinking water schemes

3156. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any scheme under which the people are being involved in planning and management of drinking water;